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NO. 97.

UNDER THE BLOCKADE.

INGENUITY PRACTICED BY SOME WOMEN IN WAR TIMES.

Difficulties Experienced in Providing Lights-Tallow and Lard Gave Out and Beeswax and Rosin Were Used—Songs Printed on Wall Paper.

Has a proper estimate ever been placed, I wonder, upon the large amount of wit sharpening, the constant exercise and consequent development of ingenuity practiced by the fair ladies of the Confederacy during the last years of the war?

The exigencies of the time were great, for the outside resources of the south—slim at the start, if one will recall the small number of manufacturing to be found in that section—were dwindling fast away, and often such supplies as could be developed at home and among families were the only ones that could be relied upon.

These supplies included articles of every nature, from food and clothing for the family down to toys for the children. The question of dress became a perplexed one after all ports were blockaded by northern vessels and all frontier ports were held by northern troops, and woman's wit was severely taxed in order to make a good appearance from the material at her command.

"CANDLE MAKING ARTS." The subject of lights was another with which it was found difficult to contend. Tallow was used freely during the first years of the war; old candle molds were brought out from their hiding places and put to use, and "tallow dips" became as familiar to us as they had been to our forefathers. But the source of supply of these "lights of other days" soon became exhausted, and woman's ingenuity was again put to the test. Lard also had been in frequent use, and a favorite light was a saucer or can filled with this melted substance wherein floated a burning sycamore ball. It, too, was growing scarce, however, and a new material must be evolved.

Several things were tried, but a mixture of beeswax and rosin was found best of them all. Through this mixture, when melted, a long coil of candle wick was drawn again and again until thoroughly coated, and in order to make this coating even several persons stood in a row holding the wicking at short intervals and shaping the wax upon it as it passed through their hands. The position of greatest honor and difficulty in this undertaking was to be the one next to the pan containing the heated melted mixture.

When cold, this waxen rope was wound, row after row, around a bottle, with the free end put through a strip of tin with a hole in it, in order to hold it upright. These candles gave forth a meager, but a steady light. "Candle making bees" were quite the style, and young ladies and their military beaux "on leave" managed to extract a great deal of merriment from them. The refreshments were usually fruit and peanuts.

A light for sick rooms consisted of a scrap of paper cut like a miniature cap and set in a saucer of lard. When the point of this little cap was well and hot, it gave forth a sufficient illumination to see a watch or drop medicine by. Before lard became so scarce a lady friend of ours illuminated her house beautifully for an evening party with these tiny jets of flame. She borrowed wine glasses from far and near, converted them into little lamps and placed them in pyramids on mantels, brackets and all available places. The effect was very novel and pretty. Those who lived in the pine regions obtained their light from the picturesque and cheerful glow of pine knots, but it was so sooticking a nature as to be very hard upon the eyes if reading, writing or sewing was attempted.

A vision of a belated war time supper, eaten under the fantastic glare of a pine torch, held by a negro boy at the end of the table, stands out in bold relief on the tablets of my memory, and I can see as vividly as if today the faces of those about the board, beneath the wavering Rembrandtesque shadow of the torch.

PAPER WAS SCARCE. Paper grew very scarce toward the close of the war, and newspapers made their appearance on wall paper, while the familiar song of the period, such as "Lorena," "Richmond on the James," "All Quiet Along the Potomac to-night," "Rock Me to Sleep" and "When This Cruel War is Over" were printed on sheets much reduced from the usual size, and of a very coarse brown paper. Revolvers were always turned, and thus made to do double duty, and where letters were written in pencil the first writing was erased (usually with a piece of an old rubber shoe), and the same paper used for the reply.

School books of an ancient date were brought to light, and while in some schools but one text book of a certain kind was used for an entire class, the pupils of another class were, perhaps, each supplied with a different text book on the same subject. The greater number of the remedial agents of the time were prepared by the ladies, for regular drugs had been made contraband and were exceedingly hard to procure. Flaxseed, dried blackberries, slippery elm and other such natural remedies as the country afforded were kept on hand in most families. Healing herbs were largely cultivated, and oftentimes the simplest remedies, such as pine water or shuck tea, were made to serve a timely and efficient turn.

Sick and wounded soldiers were common inmates of private dwellings, and a roll of bandages were usually kept with the medicine ready for immediate use. And this woman, in every capacity, as faithful nurse, cheerful provider for the house, loving worker for the absent, and brave bearer of the great sorrow and privation wrought by the war, shone forth with the soft and steady brilliance of a star during the dark and troublous times of the Confederacy.—Jennie S. Judson in Pittsburg Bulletin.

His Investment at Last. I heard the other day a curious illustration of the way in which people of a speculative turn are led to invest money in enterprises of which they know hardly more than the name. A Boston man was camping out in the wilds of New Hampshire at a place which he and his party had reached by a tramp of several days through the pathless forest. While enjoying his rest around a fire which had been made by logs from a great tree, cut down by one of the guides, a party of men came along and stopped to have a chat with himself and friends. After a little talk about the weather and the fishing, one of the new comers said jokingly, "Do you know you are liable to a fine for trespassing on this woodland, cutting down trees and burning up the logs?" He added that the property belonged to a certain land company, the shares of which were at one time quoted on the Boston stock exchange. As the speaker's name was the name of the land company he said, "Well, I never expected to get a cent out of that company, and this is the first time that I have heard where its land is." The speaker by chance had camped out on land of a company in which he had invested years before and had never even known its location till it was suggested to him at this meeting in the primitive forest.—Boston Post.

CARLYLE AND THE ASS.

One morning, a few minutes before the school hour, when most of the pupils had arrived and they had gone into the school, a donkey was entering the playground. Bill Hood and I were so far on our way, rushed to mount the animal and began to guide and force it into the school. With desperate spurring the donkey was induced to carry its rider over the threshold, and what a reception both of them got from the juvenile crowd! Bags of books were at once fastened to the tail and around the neck of the ass, and so busy were Bill and half a dozen companions in urging the brute to canter around the school and to ascend the short stair of the master's desk that they did not notice how time was speeding, and before they could remove the stranger Mr. Carlyle appeared. We expected a tremendous explosion of wrath, but he burst into a roar of laughter—such a roar, however, as, instead of tempting us to join in it, produced a sudden and complete hush, and that roar was renewed again and again, when the ass, withdrawing its fore feet from the first step of the desk stair and turning round, took a pace or two slowly toward the master as if to salute him.

"That," exclaimed Carlyle, "is the wisest and best scholar I have yet sent me; he is fit to be your teacher." He tapped the donkey's head, as he was wont to do ours, and said, "There's something here far more than in the skulls of any of his brethren before me, though these skulls are patted in fond admiration by papas and mammas, and though that far grander headpiece meets only with merciful blows."

He then gave some hard taps on Bill Hood's head, and would not allow him to dismount, but for penalty ordered him to ride up and down the school for an hour, while the boys who had been most active in helping Bill to go through the farce had to march in pairs before and behind the perplexed-looking ass. He did not require the other scholars to attend to their school lessons, but silently permitted them to stand as spectators of the grotesque procession. Then he himself, seated within the pulp-like desk, surveyed Bill and his company with a strange mixture of mirth, scorn and fury.—Cor. Edinburgh Scotsman.

IN A KENTUCKY CAVE.

Provided with lanterns, several young men started in the entrance known as Coleman's Cave Spring, near Harrodsburg, and went eastward three miles, where they could distinctly hear the trains on the Cincinnati Southern road at Burgin, which is four and a half miles from this place. They found a stream of water running the entire distance explored. In this stream they found fish and frogs innumerable. The passage was from seven to fifteen feet wide and about the same height, except occasional narrowing down to a fat man's misadventure. Not far from the entrance the explorers found a large room, twenty to thirty feet, studded with stalactites. In the center of the cavern is a circular chamber thirty feet in diameter and not less than fifty feet high. This is a veritable rotunda, covered as it were, by a high, well shaped dome. Over the entrance is a large curtain formed by the union of stalactites and stalagmites, fifteen feet wide and as many high.

The most unique thing found by the explorers in the cave was the fac-simile of a side saddle, all of solid sandstone, opposite the doorway in this chamber. The young men attempted to sing the "Star Spangled Banner," but were forced to desist on account of the terrible reverberating echo that filled every nook, corner and recess of the cave. They found a number of bones of small animals, but aside from the fish and frogs no living creature was found. They will explore the cave in a few days, going in a different direction from the one taken by them yesterday. Near the outer opening of the cave, cut in stone, was found the initials "D. B.," and numerous figures and designs of animals and birds. The initials were supposed to be for Daniel Boone, and those who saw them say they look to have been placed there years ago.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PROVERBS ABOUT RAIN.

When there is unusual clearness in the atmosphere, and objects are seen very distinctly, there will probably be rain. When clouds are gathering toward the sun at setting, with a rosy hue, they foretell rain.

Evening gray and morning red. Put on your hat, or you'll wet your head. If rain comes before day, it will stop before 8 a. m.; if it begins after noon, it will continue through the afternoon; if not till 5 p. m., it will rain through the night; if it clears off in the night, it will rain the next day.

If it rains before seven, it will clear before eleven. If it rains before sunrise, expect a fair afternoon. If it rains when the sun shines, it will rain the next day. If clouds appear suddenly in the south, expect rain.

Rain from the south prevents the drought. But rain from the west is always best. When rain comes from the west, it will not continue long. If rain falls during an east wind, it will continue a full day. If an assemblage of small clouds spread out or become thicker or darker, expect rain. Small inky clouds foretell rain. Dark clouds in the west at sunrise indicate rain on that day. If the sky after fine weather becomes heavy with small clouds, expect rain.—Boston Journal.

ADULTERATED CHINA TEA.

The heathen Chinese, who is nothing but not economical, has an ingeniously simple method of eating his cake—or, rather, in the celestial translation, drinking his tea—and having it also. He makes the tea, drinks the first delicate infusion and then dries the leaves again, packs them in those mysteriously lettered boxes we know and exports them to the western barbarian, who, he has found out, likes his tea strong and stewed. It is true that the tannic acid apt to come out of the leaf in the second infusion may injure the British stomach. That is not John Chinaman's business. He knows the beauty and profit of adulteration.—New York Telegram.

A HERMIT'S OATH.

The Woo that a Summer Boarder Worked in the Life of a Good Man.

Way back in the early thirties there was settled a little village not far from Atlanta, which has since grown to be one of the most prominent of Georgia's smaller cities. Among the first families to make their home in the new town were those of Mr. Herndon, who owned a large plantation near Savannah, and Mr. Lyle, who moved from the blue grass regions of Kentucky. These families settled on neighboring lots, and from that time as well as the fact that they were all strangers in a strange place, there grew up a strong friendship between the two households. The heads of the families often dined together and consulted over matters of business, while the children played and romped and sent up their merry shouts as they indulged in their pleasant games.

In the Herndon family there were five children—three girls and two boys. The elder of the boys was William Fletcher Herndon, a bright, manly little fellow of about 12 years. Only two children had been given to Mr. Lyle and his wife. Of these one was a little boy, while the other was a beautiful 10-year-old girl, with chestnut gold hair, large brown eyes and a beautifully rounded face, and on her cheeks was the ruddy glow of color that is a happy life and plenty of good exercise will impart to a child. She was a sunbeam of a girl, and no one but a father could make a prettier woman than did Dora Lyle.

It was no wonder, then, that, being thrown together as they were, there sprang up a childish love on the part of William Herndon for Dora, and as the boy was handsome and bright, there is nothing strange in the fact that the girl returned that love.

Time went on. The overgrown boy was now a man of 20, good looking, clever and well-placed, but a farmer, and as anybody, but a woman, while the other merged into a young lady of 18, the beauty of childhood being brought out more clearly and distinctly and made even more beautiful by the maturity of womanhood. The fancied love of the children grew in reality with these two; all the village knew of the affair, and it was conceded that they would be married. But fate had decided otherwise.

It was the summer of '82 that a richly dressed stranger made his appearance at the home of the Lyles and sought board. There was a spare room in the house, and good mother Lyle, with her eye to business, agreed to take the stranger in. There sprang up an intimacy between Dora Lyle and the stranger, but no one suspected a love affair, and this passed on until the day arrived when William Herndon was to be married. It was a bright September day, when the sun had gone down in all the beauty and splendor of an autumnal sunset, and the shades of night had fallen about the world, that those of the citizens of the little village who had been invited to the wedding began to assemble at the Lyle residence. Will, happy at heart, and with a look of content, while for the summer he had been, hastened to his own bride, but his promised bride to claim her as his own. But there was something wrong. No bride met his coming, nor could she be found anywhere. Quick and eager search was made for her, but in vain. Then, too, it was discovered that the stranger boarder had disappeared also. It took but a short while for the rumor that Dora had fled with the stylish summer boarder to gain circulation and credence among the guests. This was found true, for the next day a letter was received from the man, stating that he and Dora had been married in a neighboring town the night before, and were then on their way to a distant part of the state, where they would make their home.

Four Bill! It seemed as if the shame and mortification and the loss of Dora would drive him mad. He acted as a crazy man, and taking a picture of the girl, which he had in his room, he would sit down for hours at a time looking at it and crying like a child. Several days afterward he called in a number of friends, and in their presence signed an oath.

"I, William Herndon, do solemnly swear that from this day I shall never associate with man or woman again, and I swear, also, that, if ever I hear of Dora Lyle having been done any harm by any one, I will hunt down the person who is guilty of the act and will kill him as I would a venomous reptile. So help me God."

A strange oath that for a man to sign, but Bill signed it, and the same day he went off to the mountains and commenced work on the hat where was to be his lonely home, and began his strange life of seclusion from the world, fleeing from every one, and dead, though living, looking upon every visitor as a ghost of the past haunting him and making his present and the more miserable.—San Francisco Examiner.

AN OLD KISSING GAME.

"I found a peculiar custom up at Shoppers-town, Va., where I spent my vacation," said a gentleman yesterday, "which was a novelty. The people have what they call 'soups.' A 'soup' is a sort of outdoor picnic. Each person invited brings a dressed chicken. The host provides the vegetables. The chickens and vegetables are put into huge flat-topped, holding ten to twenty gallons, and cooked over open fires for several hours until the combination is reduced almost to a jelly. Pepper and other seasonings are introduced. The young folks stir the soup with long-handled iron spoons, walking around the kettle as they stir."

"When a girl's spoon clicks against the spoon of a young man he is bound to catch and kiss her. As you can imagine, there are a good many lively serenades around the kettle. When the soup is done it is ladled out into plates, and eaten, and is delicious. The custom is an old one, and I was unable to find its origin. A company of Stone-well Jackson's command, and it still keeps up the original custom. It has a reunion every year and celebrates the occasion with a grand 'soup.' A 'soup' of that company, to be properly gotten up, should be made of stolen chickens, but the veterans have had to give up foraging since the war, and now make a compromise with necessity by going around in squads and robbing each other's hen-rocks by a pre-arranged understanding."—Washington Post.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITERS.

There is a great deal of ingenuity and brain power spent in the making of advertisements. This is so much the case that certain firms in New York and other cities agree for a consideration to write advertisements for any firm that likes to employ them. They guarantee to write these advertisements in a taking way, so that they will command attention, and if they succeed in doing this they certainly earn the money for the greatest service producer in the world is advertising, persistently doing it and intelligently accomplished.—Detroit Free Press.

KATE FIELD AT WORK.

At her literary work Miss Field nowadays wears a bright red satin dress, reformed after her own ideas, and touched up with frills and shells of soft lace. She has tiny feet, which she puts in the daintiest of slippers and the most exquisite way of crossing, and uncrossing while the reelwork, working swiftly and steadily all the time.—Philadelphia Press.

ICELANDIC HOUSES.

The Icelandic farmhouse, outside the few seaports, with isolated exceptions, consists of a series of one-story structures, placed longitudinally side by side, with broad intervening walls of bords rising up to the gables. The side and rear walls are composed of long strips of turf, from twenty inches to two feet in width, laid one upon the other to the height of perhaps six or eight feet. Stones also are frequently used in connection with the turf, and not rarely the bones of sheep. Upon these was rest the rafters, and upon these, in turn, crossboards sufficient to support strips of sod. The front of the house may be constructed altogether of turf, or of turf and stones (this is rarer); or of turf and boards, or wholly of boards. This space is pierced with one, two or more windows. The roof turf, of course, soon forms one whole, verandah of withered, according to the condition of the atmosphere, and very likely dotted with flowers.

Similarly that turf walls. A raven or a dog perched upon the end of the roof, and forming an ornate addition thereto, is not an uncommon sight. The main entrance is usually through a structure standing midway in the group, often merely a roofed passage. Stepping down you find yourself in a broad uniform space, lighted only from the low entrance. You grope forward, turn to one side, and, after passing through an interval of darkness, a door opens and you enter the chief room (guest room). This is at times quite pleasantly furnished, though, of course, with exceeding simplicity and rule taste, but usually it is almost entirely bare. Its furniture consists of a narrow bed occupying a corner of the room, often also a case of books, a table and perhaps a certain number of chairs and benches, besides the painted wooden chest.—Scribner.

The Negro Minstrel.

"Do ministers get well paid?" "Very well, indeed. You see, their hotel bills as well as railroad fares are paid for them, outside of salaries, while dramatic companies only get their traveling tickets. A first class and man is worth \$200 a week; vocalists, dancers and instrumental performers fetch from \$25 to \$50. In old times minstrels used to be very despised as a class, but now they are obliged to conform to the regulations. All the members of the company are obliged by contract to stay at the same hotel, wherever they are, in order that they may be readily assembled for street parade, which is an important feature in the attraction of business, in one night towns especially. Rigged up in linen dusters, salmon-colored silk stovepipe hats, and the orchestra in band uniform with brass buttons and Little Lord Fauntleroy in tall shako for drum major, we make quite an imposing display. Ours is a jolly life, in the whole. We do everything that is fun—even have a baseball club in the company and a glee club for singing on the cars."

"How do you get up your fresh jokes?" "Most of them are old ones revamped, but the best of our new ideas are gotten from the newspapers and work them over. Of course, we are always on the lookout for fresh songs, and frequently we obtain them, before they are published, from the authors, who are glad enough to have them advertised. There are men, too—many of them journalists—who turn off comic verses by the yard at an average price of \$25 a set, and sell them to us at that rate. It is easy enough to put some old tune to them. Most of these are never published at all."—Washington Star.

The Drawings of Daisy Miles.

In my opinion, there is not another person in America, with the possible exception of Gray Parker, who can draw horses like her. And Parker's horses seem much alike. They lack individuality and expression. They are pretty and correct, especially in their trappings and the vehicles which they pull, but they lack character. It is here that Miss Daisy is strongest. The changing moods of the horse are to her an open book. In every horse she ever delineated she put individuality (something better than mere physical formation or beauty—a horse soul). Her face, her eyes, her posture carried expression. They are Pretty One watching Mrs. Chanler approach, with a lump of sugar or an apple in her hand. The smile of expectancy, of eagerness, is as plain in Pretty One's face, and as natural as if Pretty One were a child. Here is Jacksonian in a rage. All the pictures of angry horses I had ever seen had a sameness about them—the flashing eyes, the lowered ears, the twitching upper lip. This picture has all these and something more—something indescribable and yet instantly recognizable. In short, the touch of genius.—Walter Wellman.

Country of the Upper Nile.

For the first 500 or 600 miles of its course, from the Victoria Nyanza to a point some where north of Lado, the Nile is known to the Arabs as the Bah-el-Gebel, the River of the Mountains. This is the most beautiful part of the river. The country is diversified with mountains and forests, green hillsides and bright brooks. For stretches of many miles the river is broad and slow. In other parts are wooded islands and foaming rapids. About half way between the Victoria Nyanza and Lado the Nile flows through the northern end of the Albert Nyanza. About twenty-five miles above the Albert lake are the Murichion falls. Below the lake for more than 100 miles, the stream is broad and placid, traversing a comparatively level country and always navigable for vessels drawing four or five feet. In this part of its course, it is said to be the most beautiful, the most fertile and the most populous of all the Nile. Col. H. G. Prout in Scribner.

Laugh and Grow Fat.

Fat people get plenty of suggestions as to how they may reduce their flesh, but as there are more thin people than fat in the world, a word of advice to them may not be out of place. According to excellent authority, they must sleep all they can; keep early hours for retiring; lie down in the middle of the day; drink a great deal of water; eat heartily, especially of farinaceous food; take plenty of exercise, but in moderation. Be cheerful. Stomach says that "every time a man laughs, it adds something to his life." A merry heart doth good like a medicine; but a broken spirit drieth the bones. Follow the old adage, "Laugh and grow fat."

Solid Sulphuric Acid.

A German patent has been taken out for a process of transporting sulphuric acid in a solid state. Certain salts—such as alkaline sulphates—give up their water of crystallization when heated, and take it up again when cool, and such a salt is mixed in an anhydrous condition with a calculated quantity of the acid. The mixture becomes granular, or may be formed into cakes, and when heated the sulphuric acid is evolved, leaving the salt unchanged. A soda or like salt having no effect.—Exchange.

A Constant Struggle.

"Poverty is no disgrace," said Jinks. "In many cases it is something to be proud of." "Yes," replied Jones. "It's a constant struggle with me to keep my pride down."—Marchant Traveler.

The Alaska Fur Seal Trade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The time for the extensive right to take fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George in the Behring Sea, Alaska, for twenty years from next May, expired to-day. There were only one or two bids, and hence the Secretary of the Treasury will have no difficulty in making the award. The lease held for many years of this privilege by the Alaska Commercial Company terminates next May. The taking of the seals according to the terms of the contract is limited to 60,000 of the first year, and afterward to such number as the Secretary may determine. The Alaska Commercial Company complained that the number of seal vessels in Behring sea last year was larger than ever before. There had been probably 30,000 skins stolen by private sealing vessels, and fully 50,000 or 60,000 seals killed. Not only are the seals yearly becoming less, but they are smaller than formerly. About 100,000 skins were taken out last year by the company. The Alaskan seal supply, which was thought inexhaustible, is now giving out. It is thought Alaska will have to depend for her future prospects on her mineral wealth.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best male nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. Feb. 21-24-ly.

SOCIETIES.

Amity Lodge, No. 8, K. of P.

THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF AMITY LODGE, No. 8, K. of P., Knights of Pythias, are held in Masonic Hall, every Friday evening commencing at 8 o'clock sharp. All Knights in good standing are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the Chancellor Commander, S. J. HODGKINSON, K. of P., 8 & 8.

I. O. O. F.

RENO LODGE, No. 12, I. O. O. F., meet at their hall on Chestnut street, over the Congregational Church, Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock. Visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend. J. E. PHILLIPS, N. G. A. BARKER, Secretary. (512-6m.)

I. O. O. F.

TRUCKEE LODGE, No. 14, I. O. O. F., meet at their hall on Chestnut street, over the Congregational Church, Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock. Visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend. J. M. MOORMAN, N. G. P. H. MCGILVER, Secretary.

Relo Chapter No. 7, K. A. M.

THE REGULAR CONVENTIONS OF RELO CHAPTER, No. 7, K. A. M., are held in Masonic Hall on the evening of the first Thursday in each month commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend. By order of the E. & S. L. CROCKETT, Secretary.

A. O. U. W.

NEVADA LODGE, No. 5, A. O. U. W., meet every Tuesday night in Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend. ED. TAYLOR, M. W. B. HAPPELTY, Secretary.

PINNIGER.

APOTHECARY.

Corner Virginia Street and Commercial Row.

HODGKINSON,

DRUGGIST.

SPONGES, CHAMOISE SKINS, TOILET SOAP.

Patent Medicines, and FINE CIGARS.

Virginia street, Reno.

TREMONT HOTEL.

G. W. KERSHON, Proprietor. Plaza St., opposite S. F. Freight Depot. REO.

Lodgings, 25 and 30 cents. Bar Attached. This house has been thoroughly renovated.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

BANK OF NEVADA CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT, No. 625, for \$100, made payable to the order of the Board of Directors. A check toward it will be paid for its return to me. GILBERT DEBONY, LEE. Reno, January 27, 1890.

BANK NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 1, 1890, THE BANK OF NEVADA will open their office at 9 A. M. and close at 12 P. M. on all business days. By order of the Board of Directors, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Reno, Nev., by U. F. Bender, Cashier.

NOTICE.

THE COLLECTOR OF THE RENO Water Company has been instructed to strictly enforce the rules and regulations of the company. By order of the President, RENO WATER CO.

FIFTY-CENT COLUMN.

All classes of legitimate advertisements of exceeding size, inserted in this column at 50 Cents per Week.

A Fossil.

Glassware, dishes, bowls, plates, etc., and writing paper, pencils, slates. Of a perfume, powder, wash-blue, red ink, etc., labels, etc. Eggs, uphols, towels, socks. Egg-beaters, soap, cutlery, clocks. Knitting-needles, threads and lots more. Really cheap, at Reno. Notice Store. On Second street, for sale to all. Give the proprietor a call. Where is his name? Jan. 24-25.

25 Reward.

For papers belonging to Col. F. C. Lord. Lost between Wadena and the residence of M. F. Jacques. Return to N. F. JACQUES. Jan. 21.

Girl Wanted.

A good girl to do general housework. The best wages will be paid. Enquire at the residence of J. R. L. ADAMS. Jan. 21.

Clothes Lost.

A bag (No. 3) of cloth was lost between Bishop and Reno. The bag was thought to contain money. The owner will confer a favor by leaving the same at the school or at the laundry. Jan. 14-15.

Breastpin Lost.

Between Armory hall and the O. P. Depot, on New Year's night, a small gold fan breastpin. Please leave at Journal and receive reward. Jan. 14.

For Sale.

My house and lot with household furniture. Enquire at once and lose no time. M. S. E. L. GRIPPEN. Jan. 14.

Pine Dog Lost.

A dark brindle Staghound bitch. Last seen about Christmas near A. O. McFarland's ranch. Finder will be paid \$5 up on returning the dog to LOUIS DEAN, Reno. Jan. 14.

Money to Loan.

Money to loan on approved security. Enquire at the County Recorder's office. Jan. 14.

Plano's! Plano's! Plano's!

Call on W. N. Knox if you are in want of a first-class piano. He can furnish you with any of the following manufactures: Knabe, Vose & Sons, Kasey, Steinway, Chickering & Sons, Ivers & Pond. Call and learn the price. W. N. KNOX. Jan. 14.

To Stockmen and Others.

J. Westlake makes to order men's heavy French kip shoes; full stitch, for \$5. Try a pair. Repairs cheap and prompt. Opposite the Post-office. Jan. 14.

Notice.

Wm. M. Anderson & Co., Real Estate Agents, have fine building lots for sale in all portions of Reno. Also several desirable residences. Loans negotiated and collections made on reasonable terms. Office on east side of Virginia street near First street. Dec. 29 1889.

RICHARD HERZ,

RENO, NEVADA.



Engraving and Watch Repairing

STANDARD TIME TAKEN BY TRANSIT

G. NOVACOVICH H. J. BERRY.

BERRY & NOVACOVICH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

GREEN AND DRIED FRUIT,

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

C. C. POWNING Editor and Proprietor

EXECUTIVE AND SENATE.

The Omaha Bee says "there is a probability that there is to be a renewal of the old issue between the Executive and the Senate regarding appointments, growing out of the appointment by the president for Collector of Customs at Chicago of a man who was not recommended by the Illinois Senators, and who is objectionable to both of them. It is not necessary to go into the details of the controversy further than to say that Senators Farwell and Callahan united in recommending for the Chicago Collectorship a Mr. Campbell, and that the President, ignoring the endorsement of the Senators, appointed a Mr. Clark. The latter gentleman, it appears, has not been especially prominent or active as a politician, though he is an efficient Republican. A few years ago he was a candidate for Mayor of Chicago and was beaten by Carter Harrison. His ability to perform the duties of Collector of Customs is not in question, but the Senators do not want him and they propose to defeat him if possible. According to Washington dispatches they are likely to have the very nearly unanimous support of the Senate."

"Thus there is promised a repetition, in part, of this memorable Conkling fight of nine years ago, though there is no danger that in the present case the Illinois Senators will under any circumstances resign. But there is promised a reassertion of the Senatorial right then claimed to control certain appointments in the State, and from the disposition manifested, according to the reports, the Republican Senators intend to serve notice upon the President that that right is to be insisted on and maintained. As the situation now looks Clark will probably not be confirmed, but a day may change the aspect. Any serious conflict between a Republican President and Senate over a matter of this character is unfortunate and doubtless the sober second thought will lead both to consider whether the issue cannot be settled without disturbing the harmony that ought to subsist between them. The Collectorship of Chicago is not so important a position, nor is either Clark or Campbell so great a person, as to warrant a prolonged conflict, or indeed any issue between the Administration and the Senate. As to the Senatorial right in the matter it is a question upon which the diversity of opinion is as great today as when Roscoe Conkling made it an issue of national interest. Very likely it will never be permanently settled and certainly would not be by the result of the controversy over the Chicago Collectorship whatever that may be. The Constitutional authority given to the Senate to advise and consent to appointments gives that body a power which it is likely always to employ in defense of the claim of Senators belonging to the party in control of the Government to dictate a certain class of appointments in their States. We do not know whether President Harrison claimed this right when a Senator, but until the present case he has shown a willingness to concede it, and perhaps he is not anxious now to force a conflict."

In the face of continuous injustice and cruelty and lack of encouragement the negroes of South Carolina have inaugurated the first State fair, and make a creditable display of 553 entries, including horse-cattle, poultry, crops and fancy articles. Even had the negroes had a fair show an equal chance with the whites in all the fields of industrial activity this would have been considered a splendid result for a race which but a few years ago was in a condition of servitude, had no property, and was not allowed even to enjoy the fruits of its own labor. How much more creditable it is that in the face of persecution and race hatred and a disposition to throw every possible obstacle in the way of his advancement he has made steady progress and is able to show the public a practical demonstration of it! The lynchings at Barrow and the negro's State fair present a sharp contrast in the methods of the two races.

There can be no doubt that Governor Hill, of New York, discusses ably the question of ballot reform. He is a good writer and he reasons well within the limits he assigns himself. The criticism upon his message to the Legislature of his State is chiefly to be based upon a certain tone of insincerity that pervades it. The Governor recognizes a feeling among the people on this subject which speaks the earful watch he keeps upon public affairs. The whole argument has too much the tone of the plea of a man who has taken the wrong side of a question and is intent upon exonerating himself with the public. These tributes to the Australian ballot system from its more or less openly avowed opponents are among the significant symptoms of the period.

Congressman Morse, of Massachusetts, favors the repeal of the Inland Commerce law on the ground that it has shrunk the value of the railroads \$200,000,000. If the property has shrunk that much neither the public nor the railroads are aware of it. Double that sum might be squeezed out without seriously diminishing the quantity of watered stock.

The committee sent from Paris to investigate the Panama Canal asserts that the works and plant are in "an extremely satisfactory condition." This report will be a great consolation to the French stockholders, who have dropped something like \$200,000,000 in the ditch without making a serious impression on the soil.

Senator Blair asserts that "all work which should be done in this world can easily be done in eight hours a day." The great difficulty is that work, like wealth, is not evenly distributed. The men who toil the hardest generally get the lowest wages.

The Legislatures of Minnesota and Iowa are in a condition to exchange greetings.

Governor Warren's message to the Legislature of Wyoming is a strong and sensible document. The condition of the Territory is decidedly prosperous. The bonded debt is \$320,000 and there is a cash balance of \$178,000 in the treasury. The assessed valuation of all property is \$31,500,000 or one-third the actual value. The stock, mineral and agricultural interests are in a prosperous condition. Among the many important recommendations of the Governor, that of low taxation deserves the earnest consideration of the Legislature. In all new and rapidly growing communities the passion to run headlong into debt results sooner or later in a serious paralysis of business. The tax-gatherer is not a good-immigration agent, and while he is a necessary evil, his exactions should be kept at the lowest possible point, consistent with a proper administration of public affairs. With resources rapidly developing, and enterprising capital pouring in, Wyoming should stimulate the tide of prosperity by discouraging extravagance and high taxes.

It is the opinion of Major Powell, Director of the Geological Survey, that the coal fields in the Dakotas and Montana are inexhaustible and will supply a nation. This is so the future prosperity of those States is simply assured. Regarding irrigation, Major Powell recommends the expenditure of \$625,000 in the continuation of the surveys and the immediate inauguration of the work in fourteen States and Territories, among them Nevada. There has been some doubt expressed as to whether this Congress would make any appropriation for irrigating purposes, but it will probably do something to continue the work already begun, and the recommendation of Major Powell does not appear to be at all extravagant.

The Atlanta Journal prints the names of three hundred and thirteen taxpayers whose returns for 1889 ranged from twenty-five thousand to four hundred and thirty thousand dollars. What is more significant is that the returns were voluntarily made. It is doubtful if there is a city of double the population in the Union with an equal number of citizens who would step up to be tax-gatherer's wicket and confess to the ownership of twenty-four million dollars' worth of property without a protest.

The Mormon lobby in Washington is industriously circulating what must appear to most people as a series of new "revelations." The danger of further legislation inimical to the interests of the church has brought about professions of extreme loyalty, reverence for the blood atonement, reverence for the Constitution and a bold declaration that the saints, large and small, enjoy perfect freedom in exercising the right of suffrage.

There used to be a negro minstrel traveling about the country under the gay appellation of "Happy Cal Wagner." Now that the Wall street speculator has secured a seat in the United States Senate by purchase, and has thereby reached the goal of his ambition, he should bill himself as "Happy Cal. Brier."

The present session of Congress should not end without the enactment of a law providing automatic brakes for freight cars. When 2,000 men lose their lives and 1,000 others are injured annually it is time that some restriction and penalty were imposed on the slaughter.

Ex-President Cleveland's advocacy of parity in elections and Cal. Brier, his chief lieutenant, buying his way into the United States Senate. This is the way with Democratic leaders. In theory they are Dr. Jekyll, in practice Mr. Hyles.

A week or two ago a fish peddler called on Ben Butler and tried to sell him a bottle of hair restorative. He is now now floating in a dazed condition through New Hampshire and claiming to be a victim of the late cyclone.

Postmaster General Washburner has lost social caste in the South and is now numbered among the "ostracized." He committed the unpardonable crime of delivering an address in a Sunday school for colored children.

The best thing that Mr. Cleveland has uttered in a long time is his statement to the effect that he does not contemplate writing an essay on the tariff.

Getting Ready for Spring.

There is always more or less work that can be done during the Winter that will help materially toward getting the Spring work done in good season, says a writer in the Stockman and Cultivator. Grass and a sowing, as well as most of the work in the garden and truck patch, should be done as early in the Spring as the condition of the soil will admit. The so-called "early" work makes a pressure of work in the Spring, and if what can be done in Winter toward getting the early crops in is left until Spring it will often be impossible to get early crops in in good season.

One of the most important items in saving time in the Spring is to have the work well planned. Determine what crops shall be planted in the different fields and the kind and quantity of seed that shall be used. This will give time to secure the seed and test it before planting time and will be a point of good advantage in securing a good crop.

The larger part of the manure can be hauled out during the Winter and distributed with reference to our crop arrangements for the next season. Overhaul the tools and see that they are in good repair. A lost nut or loose screw can easily be remedied now and will save a good deal of time when the tool is wanted, or save a break and considerable expense if not repaired. It is bad economy to use tools that are not in repair, as they will then wear out much faster than if in good order. If a new implement will be needed in the Spring buy it long enough before-hand to get it and have time to put it in shape to use before Spring work begins.

The harness can be repaired and oiled; preparation made for repairing fences by distributing posts where they will be needed and a multitude of other things which will suggest themselves to an industrious man can be done in Winter.

Well directed work in Winter will enable a farmer to keep his work well in hand during the whole season, and generally give him better crops with less worry and less than he will suffer if he loses all Winter.

THE MONTANA SITUATION.

AN INTERVIEW WITH UNITED STATES SENATOR-ELECT SANDERS.

He Expresses the Opinion That the Selection of the Two Republicans Was Accomplished Legally.

Special to the Journal.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 28.—On the last day of 1889 the Republican caucus of the Montana Legislature nominated Colonel Wilbur Fisk Sanders for the office of United States Senator, and he was elected on the following day, the first of the new year. In 1854, when 20 years of age, young Sanders entered the office of his uncle, Sidney Elgerston, of Akron, O., who was one of the most prominent lawyers of the western reserve. He served with the army until 1863, when his health became broken, and he returned to the practice of his profession. His uncle had been made Governor of Idaho Territory, and on the creation of Montana, in 1864, became Governor of that Territory. Young Sanders settled in Virginia City, where he became prominent as a lawyer. In 1866 he removed to Helena. It was due largely to his efforts that Montana was freed from the "road agents" and that the "vigilantes" succeeded in creating a reign of law and order. The notorious Slade was brought to justice, and it was largely through young Sanders' efforts that the sentence of the improvised court was carried out, and the murderer of George Treva was "forthwith hung." Colonel Sanders is a pronounced partisan, and is one of the readiest impromptu talkers in the country. He is a man of the same type as is Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, only that he is, if possible, a little "more so," that is, a more impetuous Republican. He has been—perhaps it is not too much to say—no recognized leader of the Republican party for twenty-five years. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature from 1872 to 1878; and has been a candidate for Congress against the redoubtable Maginnis. He is a tall, well-proportioned man of about 58 years of age; his features are asymmetrical, and his voice and manner are impressive and even "magnetic." It is easy to see that whether by talent, by requirements or by native force, he will really hold his own in the Senate of the United States, and will soon become one of the leading members of that body. I have asked Senator Sanders to give a statement of the Montana political situation, and give the result of the interview in his own words.

"I shall not go to Washington for some days, until I know precisely what the facts are. We have devoted some time to looking them up, and finding what are where the proof is. Montana is in a bad condition, legislatively considered, and I am not in the habit of turning my back on my State when it is in trouble. As soon as we get the proof together we shall go to Washington. There is talk of a thorough investigation and settlement of these matters here, in which case I shall feel that it is my duty to remain. The United States Senate, I guess, is not hungering or thirsting for our presence. And I feel, further, that there is no danger that anybody will get into those seats just now; they are not like a mining claim, to be given to the first comer. An immutable and satisfactory title, if not formally at least in substance, will be required.

"The trouble in Montana is a serious one, and I have endeavored to fix it up here a home; if it could be fixed on terms consistent with self-respect we should do it. The primary cause of the trouble is in the disregard of public opinion exhibited by men having charge of Democratic politics in Montana, and in an eagerness to get so many ballots into the boxes as would give the Democrats a majority in the Legislature. This is not the first offense of the kind here; they have done the same thing many times before, but this time they overdid it. When they failed, they claimed a vested right in their own brand, and their underlings undertook to carry out the designs of their employers by misrepresentation in the newspapers. There was no hope of carrying the State for the Democratic party except by introducing into it a large number of persons who were not entitled to vote, and this was done. Some of these persons were half-breeds, and the most of them were Italians, Hungarians and others who were not qualified to vote under the laws of Montana, were voted by their employers, at least 3,000 of them all over the State, but mostly in Deer Lodge and Silver Bow counties.

"The Silver Bow Democratic Delegation was beaten in the vote by at least 500. On the merits of case, there was no member on the Democratic ticket who carried Silver Bow county. The will of the people was overridden and their rights were trodden under foot by the votes of at least 1,000 who had no right to vote at all, and who, in addition to being disqualified as voters, had no permanent interest in Silver Bow county, but they were brought there for temporary and and specific purposes without any intention to remain after that vote was accomplished. There were more than 1,500 of such votes cast in Silver Bow county. It would be wrong to say that the Democrats cast all these, but they cast at least two-thirds and probably four-fifths of them.

"The representations of the Democratic press that the canvassing board of Silver Bow county, or of the State, were actuated by partisan reasons in the actions is grossly unjust to the two Commissioners of Silver Bow county who rejected the papers purporting to be the returns of precinct 34. They are two of our oldest and most honorable citizens; men of large personal fortune;

controlling interests that are very important and without political ambition further than a desire to have good Government in the State in which they live. Their official action was absolutely non-partisan, leaning if at all toward the Democratic party with which they were not in sympathy. This is shown by their counting as lawful votes those cast in precinct No. 34 in their county, where the Democrats had a majority of 68, when the Commissioners had no returns whatever before them, and had to gather the number of votes cast from a tally-sheet, instead of from the election returns. There is no question but that the votes had been cast by persons who were entitled to vote. Although they had no right to do so in law, the Commissioners insisted on counting the votes. Had they rejected the precinct, as there was every authority for doing, it would have elected every member of the Legislature from Silver Bow county, except the State Senator. I have no doubt from what I have seen that there were from 35 to 40 Republican votes cast in precinct 34, although only three Republican votes were returned. The Governor, Chief Justice and Secretary of the Territory were men of the highest integrity.

"Less than one year ago a Republican Legislature in Montana passed two laws—a registration law and a law providing for voting by the Australian system—but for which the Republicans would have been completely snowed under. That Legislature of one year ago, was the first Republican Legislature ever elected in Montana. The Territory has been gradually becoming Republican ever since the completion of the Utah Northern and the Northern Pacific roads, about nine years ago. The judgment of the people was very clearly expressed a year ago, after a hard fought campaign, in which there was little if any fraud even under the old system of voting. We then obtained from 3,000 to 5,000 majority, and the Legislature was two-thirds Republican in both Houses. Last Fall we further demonstrated that the Territory was Republican by carrying thirteen of the sixteen counties of the State and electing every member of the State ticket except the Governor. The Democrats bent every effort to defeating Republican candidates for the Legislature, and they came very near getting ballots, legal and illegal, into the boxes sufficient to elect a small Democratic majority.

"The United States Senate will only inquire what Montana has done. The Senate does not make a State, nor does it create any organisms which constitute a State. On legal principles which the State has already recognized, the Republicans of Montana have the proper Legislative body, and we shall be admitted. No Democrat in the United States Senate has ever recognized the principles on which Mr. Clark and Mr. Maginnis claim the validity of their election. No Republican has ever recognized such principles. The Democratic claim that a person may obtain a prima facie right to sit in and help organize a House of Representatives, when the tribunal appointed by law to determine the result of the election has declared and certified that they were beaten, and has given the seat to somebody else is absurd. We claim that when the tribunal appointed by the law has determined that a person is elected, and has given him evidence of that fact, he is entitled prima facie to a seat in the Legislature, and to assist in the organization, and that if the determination was wrongful the remedy is by contesting the seat in the House after it is organized, and not by anarchy and chaos, which seems to have come to us now.

"Having examined the record of the controversies in the United States Senate, I am convinced that our title to seats in that body is perfectly good."

A Pretty Good Winning.

In 1889 the Dwyer Brothers' stables won \$108,717. This was the second best season ever experienced by these famous turfmen, their best being in 1888, when their horses won \$208,169. Their first year on the turf was in 1875. Since then their horses have won \$1,346,065. The Dwyer brothers, Phil and Mike, are now in Florida, eating strawberries, oranges, and fishing and hunting, leaving the care of their great races for other days.

Evangelist Jones declares that this is to be an epochal year and that "some things have gone just as far as they can go." It is to be hoped that this prophecy applies to the language and method of the Rev. Sam himself.

Peculiar

Many peculiar points make Hood's Sarsaparilla superior to all other medicines. Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom. Peculiar in its strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Does One Dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce good results as Hood's. Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won for itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is now more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, has no other preparation which ever attained such popularity in so short a time, and retained its popularity and confidence among all classes of people so steadfastly. Do not be induced to buy other preparations, but be sure to get the Peculiar Medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold everywhere. Prepared only by C. W. HOOD & CO., Apocryphical, Lowell, Mass. 100 Does One Dollar.

OPERA HOUSE DRY GOODS STORE.

Grand Closing Out Sale!

—AT THE—

OPERA HOUSE

DRY GOODS STORE,

RENO, NEVADA.

HAVING PURCHASED MORE GOODS THAN I CAN SELL AT PRIVATE sale, therefore between this date and March 1st, I have decided to sell at auction \$15,000 Worth of My Present Stock. Sale to commence

MONDAY, JANUARY 6TH

At 2 o'clock and 7 P. M., and will continue until the amount of \$15,000 is sold.

My Goods are All of the Best Quality

—AND WILL BE SOLD TO THE—

Highest Bidder for Cash!

I will Sell on Each Afternoon at 2 P. M.,

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SATINS,

—AND AT 7 P. M., I WILL SELL—

Blankets, Gents' Underwear, Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes,

AND CLOTHING

REMEMBER THESE GOODS WERE ALL PURCHASED with the intention of being sold at private sale, but on account of the low prices for beef, mutton, hay, etc., I have concluded to do as the ranchers have been compelled to do; viz:

To Take What I Can Get, and to Make The Most Of It.

So do not purchase a dollar's worth of Dry Goods until you see what prices they will bring at auction.

C. W. BOOTON,

Opera House Dry Goods Store,

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,
12 1/2 CENTS PER WEEK.

The "Weekly Journal"

On and after January 1, 1890, the price of the WEEKLY JOURNAL will only be \$2 per year, making it the best and cheapest weekly paper in the State.

No east-bound passenger trains through Reno until all delayed west-bound trains have reached Sacramento.

Montana's metal production for the past year gives her an unquestioned right to the title, the precious gem of the Union.

There are telegrams at the Western Union office for George B. Hutchins, John J. Sheehan, Mrs. J. W. Doupre, H. Strong and James D. Noble.

Macaca O. Hawley, Esq., President of Hawley Brothers Hardware Co., of San Francisco, is among the delayed passengers who arrived Sunday morning on the last train through from Ogden.

LOOKING FORWARD.

A Watery Subject Decisively Discussed—Look Out for Floods—Where to Look for Them—The Prospects of a Historical Dam—On the Carson—On the Humboldt—On the Truckee—Other Spots—Etc.

The Enterprise peers into the future and predicts much damage from floods during the Spring thaw. It says:

The apparently heavy fall of snow in the mountains and valleys of the State is certain to result in heavy floods, disaster and hardship. With the exception of a few mining communities, the population of the State of Nevada is strung out on the bottom lands along the water courses of the State, where water can be had for irrigation, and it is safe to say that the majority of these people will suffer from floods.

Taking this section of the State, Dayton will probably be the greatest sufferer. On the east they have the El Dorado canyon, which is the big water shed from the Sierra Nevada, and which brings down a mass of debris every year thousands of yards in width. From the west Gold Canyon empties all the water shed along its entire length from Gold Hill right through the town. Then the Carson river adds its volume of water, and all the bottom land on which are situated the Italian ranches—perfect gardens, all of them—cannot escape such a flood.

Going up the river we find the Vivian, Santiago, Baraka, Brunswick, Morgan and Mexico mills, hardly any of which can escape injury in the loss of dams, tailings and other destruction of property.

The big alkali flat, some 15 miles east of Virginia, that resembles a lake under the glowing sun, will be turned into a veritable sea of water.

Going down the river to the Humboldt county line there is considerable flat and grain land that will be flooded. One of the largest areas of loss from the flooding of hay, grain and vegetable land will be in the vicinity of what is known as "Cold Lake"—that is, the water standing on the land soaks it, and it becomes cold, and grain and vegetables will not grow upon it quick enough to mature in season.

In Virginia City the damage will probably be confined to the flooding of cellars, as the amount of snow on the streets will hardly be so much as to keep out anything interfering.

Of the Humboldt water course, the Silver State has this to say: "Observing men who have lived on the Horns in Elko county for over 30 years predict that there will not be a dry bed in the river east of Golconda after the June freshet next summer. There is more snow on the Upper Humboldt than at any time since 1883 and when it melts it will fill the river bottom from agebrush to sag brush. If Big Meadows farmers wish to fill the Humboldt Lake as large as it was before the dam was blown up, all they have to do is to replace the dam and nature will furnish the water. On the Truckee there will be a great deal of damage done below the town of Reno, where the land is of such character that the water can cut a new channel through it in a single night. It is gravelly and loose and contains no vegetation to any depth to keep it intact. Above Reno and opposite the town, the ground is better and may hold together."

The summing works dam, which was intended with the State in tapping it to conduct water from the Truckee to the river, which resulted in one of the most interesting trials in the annals of the State, settling, as it did, the law of appropriation as against riparianism, will, in all probability, take a voyage to Pyramid Lake.

There are several other places in this neighborhood that will suffer more or less from floods. Back of Franktown there is a large area of land that in the past season has been a great deal of loss, and much more may be expected this year. Virginia City cannot hope to escape the watery element. It is a favorite spot for it, and its citizens will not wisely to prepare for the deluge.

Blockade Raised.

The blockade is practically ended. The Central Pacific track is clear of snow to Cascade, and at 8 o'clock last evening word was received that the shoremen expected to remove the last drift there by daylight. The mail and express which left here at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon had only got as far as Boon at 10 P. M., where it was held for orders.

On the Y. & T. work is progressing as fast as possible with the means at the company's command. Yesterday afternoon four engines and the water tank of the plow engine were got on the track at Scale, near Gold Hill, where they have been detained for several days. It is expected that the company will be able to clear the track from Virginia to Carson by noon to-morrow. A new snowplow is being constructed at the company's shops in Carson and will be ready for service to-day. It will be put to work on this end of the road, which is in a very bad condition, but will probably be cleared within twenty-four hours from this writing.

Narrow Escape.

While Johnny Cunningham was running to the fire Monday night he discovered a small flame in the rear of the residence of Wm. Fininger, caused by hot ashes carelessly thrown there by some unknown person, igniting the flammable material with which they came in contact. Johnny's timely discovery prevented another conflagration and the necessity of Mr. Fininger building a new house.

Excellent, reliable and economical are the stores and ranges sold by Lange & Schmitt. Every house and store should have them. Call and inspect before purchasing.

AN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

WHAT OFFICERS OF THE RAILROAD COMPANY SAY OF THE BLOCKADE.

Never Equalled in the History of the Road—2,500 Snow Shovelers in the Mountains.

Local News From Washington.

Special to the Journal.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Stanford this morning received a long dispatch from the General Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad at San Francisco, giving an account of the terrific snow blockade in the Sierra Nevada mountains.

The dispatch says the situation is not materially changed for the better. On both sides of the mountains snow is piled up until it is three and four feet higher than the cars of the locomotives on each side of the track, and plows and plungers are of no service whatever, as they cannot throw the snow out of the channel.

A very heavy snow and wind storm has prevailed in Eastern Nevada and Utah, and two engineers and three firemen have been killed by engines becoming derailed.

West of Summit the snow is piled up on the third from 15 to 20 feet and great danger is apprehended of the immense weight crushing them in.

East of Summit the snow on the sheds is even greater and the telegraph wires at Cascade are buried from ten to twelve feet, though the tops of the poles stand 22 feet above ground.

Heavy land and snow slides have occurred at Delta and north of Dunsenair.

To illustrate the nature of the storm, the dispatch says, at a point about a mile north of Upper Soda Springs a snow slide came down the mountain damming up the river so its bed below was dry for half an hour. A portion of the slide crossed the river, barking off trees two and three feet in diameter like pig stumps.

The dispatch in conclusion says several hundred men are digging among the snow and rock slides south of Dunsenair, and it will take them some days to complete the task.

The line north of Ashland has been blocked four days, and all passengers have been sent back to Portland.

Another dispatch from Vice President Crocker, of the Central Pacific, says he has been blocked in the snow ten days and just reached San Francisco. The storm, he says, has been the severest since the road was constructed, and never before have trains been delayed more than twenty-four hours by falling snow.

Two thousand five hundred extra men have been employed to combat the elements, and great difficulty is experienced in provisioning them, as all supplies have to be carried by means of snowshoe service, and at enormous expense.

TO DAY SETTLES IT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Superintendent Fillmore, of the Southern Pacific, says the blockade in the Sierra will probably be raised and all west-bound trains at Tracoe, Wadsworth and Reno move tonight.

Bowers Knocked Out.

Special to the Journal.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Last night at the Occidental Club rooms Joe Bowers, of London, England, was knocked out by Billy Smith, the Australian, in four rounds.

Both men were in excellent condition. Bowers weighed 150 pounds and Smith 160. Frank Glover was referee.

In the first round Smith received several blows in the stomach.

In the second round Bowers received four hard blows, and ran around the ring to escape.

In the third round there was some fighting on both sides.

In the fourth round Smith landed heavily on Bowers' head. Bowers sank to the floor and refused to rise until time was up, then jumped up suddenly and knocked his second down as he approached him.

The audience was very indignant at the action of Bowers, and booed and howled vigorously.

The fight was for \$1,000. The loser takes \$250.

Laborers Killed.

Special to the Journal.
SUNBURY, Pa., Jan. 28.—A gang of Italian, Hungarian and Polish, employed in widening the roadbed of the Shamokin, Sunbury & Lewisburg railroad, were at work to-day in a cut near Paxinos when a blast suddenly exploded and the men were hurled in all directions. One man was picked up dead and five fatally injured. Ten others were badly cut and bruised. Three Italians are missing and it is feared are buried under the debris.

A Flag for Every Province.

Special to the Journal.
NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The steamship La Place, which left Rio Janeiro January 10th, arrived this morning. The First Mate said: "There is no flag which is recognized throughout the country. The people of each province have a flag of their own. In December last forty sailors employed on a Brazilian man-of-war went ashore and shouted 'Vive la Empress.' They subsequently had their throats cut for their enthusiasm."

A Fatal Saloon Row.

Special to the Journal.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 28.—John Kinney, a picking house employe, quarreled with Thomas Carey, in the latter's saloon. Carey followed Kinney home, asked him out and rebuffed the quarrel. Kinney stabbed Carey in the hip and he himself received a bullet in the heart.

Lost in the Grand Canyon.

Special to the Journal.
DENVER, Jan. 28.—From information received here to-day it appears that the second exploring expedition, which left here November 25th to survey a railroad line through the Grand canyon of the Colorado has met with a fatal accident. The following letter, dated Tuba City, Arizona, January 21, to L. C. Hinckley, has been received:

"I was badly injured in Marble canyon three weeks ago and nearly killed. My right leg was crushed from the knee to the foot. I think three of the other men were killed. I have been crazy since then, so they tell me. I am now on my way to Denver for treatment, but am without money or a railroad ticket, so I want you to telegraph me \$150 immediately to Winslow, Ariz., where I will take the cars."

"F. A. Nims."

"Photographer for expedition."

A telegram which reached here late to-day says Nims has arrived at Winslow on his way to Denver.

The first expedition to go down the canyon was organized and left here January 25, 1889, under command of Frank M. Brown. This party made their way to twenty miles below Lee's ferry, where their boat capsized in the rapids and Brown and two men were drowned. The remainder of the party returned to Denver, and a second party left here on the date mentioned, with Robert B. Stanton as Chief Engineer.

A letter received from Stanton at Lee's ferry, Christmas day, stated that the men were all well, with every indication of going through without accident.

Rough on Embezzlers.

Special to the Journal.
OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, was seen to-day in reference to the new extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

The members of the Government, including himself, thought it a satisfactory solution of the long-vexed problem, and one that would probably be accepted and endorsed by the Senate, in sympathy, as it was, with the Republican Administration.

The treaty, as drawn up by Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote, did not differ materially from that negotiated by Secretary Bayard, except the clauses relating to what were called "political offenses" were eliminated. The treaty, however, added a large number of crimes to those included in the treaty of 1842.

So far as the Dominion Government was concerned no difficulty was anticipated in accepting the treaty. They were satisfied with it, though it did not go as far as they would have liked on one or two points, and would willingly acquiesce in its adoption.

Dirty Detective Work.

Special to the Journal.
CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The Anarchists and Nihilists of this city are greatly excited over what they believe to be a huge police conspiracy against them.

A short time ago Detective Charles Norton was arrested and fined for an alleged unwarranted assault on a man at a Socialist meeting. Several Socialists took the matter up and demanded Norton's dismissal.

It is claimed now that the detective purchased information of the Anarchists' operations and policy. It is shown that a certain supposed Chicago Anarchist was really in the pay of the police, for the purpose of creating by his wild utterances popular prejudice.

It is claimed now that Norton furnished fourteen reports from this spy, who is Henry Dammer, a man who since 1886 has been one of the most aggressive Anarchists in the city.

At the meeting none were more rabid in their utterance than he, and it is now alleged that he would thus induce others to echo his sentiments and then report to the police.

All this evidence was laid before the Mayor. The result was an order, issued to-day, suspending Norton pending an investigation of his alleged treachery. The Mayor and police officials refuse to talk on the subject.

The Meyerling Tragedy.

Special to the Journal.
VIENNA, Jan. 28.—An extraordinary and very sensational version of the Meyerling tragedy has been published in the Vienna papers, but is, however, not credited in court circles at Hohenburg. It is that Archduke Rudolf and the young Baroness Vetsera and the heroine of the Meyerling tragedy was born to them; that when the facts were told to Archduke Rudolf he was so affected by the revelation of the horrible secret that he suicided. The only basis for the story seems to be the report that when Count Horys brought the news to the Emperor he exclaimed: "My son, my daughter." The story has recalled and renewed much gossip.

A Kicker From Montana.

Special to the Journal.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—At last night's caucus of the Republicans Carter, from Montana, made complaint about the disposition of patronage by Doorkeeper Adams, and offered a resolution of inquiry. All the members, however, with the exception of Carter, agreed that the Doorkeeper acted wisely in his appointments. The resolution was accordingly tabled, receiving only the affirmative vote of Carter.

The World's Fair Wrangle.

Special to the Journal.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The World's Fair Sub-Committee of the House to-day completed a draft of the World's Fair bill, which it will report to the full committee to-morrow.

The Iowa Deadlock.

Special to the Journal.
DES MOINES, Jan. 28.—The deadlock in the Legislature is on again. Nominations were made for permanent officers. After six futile ballots a tie occurred to-morrow.

Sir William's Death.

Special to the Journal.
LONDON, Jan. 28.—Sir William, a noted English physician, is dying of paralysis in London.

WHAT ON EARTH.

Is the reason people will not, can not or do not see any difference in cheap nostrums put up by cheap John houses or irresponsible parties at enormous profits, rather than take a medicine of world wide reputation and one that is giving universal satisfaction at a price? No medicine in the world is giving such unparalleled satisfaction for purifying the blood as BROWN'S BLOOD PURIFIER AND BLOOD MAKER, and every bottle that does not do this will cost you nothing.

OSBURN & SHOEMAKER, Druggists.

When Baby was sick,
We gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child,
She cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss,
She clung to Castoria.

When she had Children,
She gave them Castoria.

Notice.
On and after July 10, 1889, George Becker, proprietor of the Reno Soda and Bottling works, will sell and deliver in Reno:
Soda, cream and lemon, per doz. \$.50
Sarsaparilla, per doz. 75
Ginger ale, per doz. 75
Sarsaparilla ay Iron, per doz. . . . 75
Fruit bottled beer, per case. . . . 3 50
Fredericksburg San Jose beer, per case 3 50

Go to Lange & Schmitt's for ranges, and cook stoves. Best assortment in the State.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder has no equal. A marvel of purity, strength and economy. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the real thing of low test, short weight and inferior quality. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall Street, New York.

1868. 1889.
The Pioneer Clothier of Reno.

After Twenty-one Years of Experience in the Clothing Line.

M. NATHAN.

The Pioneer of Pioneers, opens a stock (this Fall)

NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED

In This Market

I CAN FIT YOU WITH ANYTHING YOU WANT from a pair of cheap socks to the finest suit of clothes manufactured, at prices that defy competition.

Give Me a Call and Be Convinced.

M. NATHAN,

THE PALACE

—IS—

RENO'S LEADING HOTEL

—IT HAS—

Light Sunny Rooms,

Restaurant Attached,

Fine Billiard Parlor.

EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO GUESTS. Polite and accommodating attendance in every department. The house is first-class throughout, is open day and night, and every attention is shown travelers.

AL. WHITE.

UNION SALOON.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF VIRGINIA AND Second Streets,

RENO.

CHASE & CHURCH, Proprietors.

The best quality of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

27 Fine Billiard and Pool Tables attached for the accommodation of guests.

6 Moore's Brands of Whisky a Specialty

Call and See Us.

PALACE RESTAURANT,

IN PALACE HOTEL, . . . RENO, NEVADA.

J. GODFREY, Proprietor.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

DAY OR NIGHT.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

The public can rest assured that the Palace Restaurant will be maintained in a first-class manner.

T. K. HYMERS,

TRUCKER LIVERY, FRED AN LE STALLS.

Care, Stern and Second Sts., Reno, Nev.

Horses, Buggy's and Wagons for Hire

—TO LET—

And Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Terms to suit the times.

We have also attached a large Hay Rack with good Stables. Also, a large room for stock and water. **REARER TO LEASE.**

PALACE DRY GOODS STORE.

SILK DEPARTMENT!
22-inch Black Grosgrain Silk
90 cts. Per Yard.
22-inch Faille Silk, Special,
\$1 50 Per Yard.

DRESS GOODS!
For the next two weeks we shall offer our entire stock of
DRESS GOODS
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

PALACE

Dry Goods and Carpet House.

Great January Cloak Sale!

NO NEED TO TELL THAT THE WEATHER HAS NOT FAVORED CLOAK BUSINESS UP TO NOW. The remedy for such ills as a 12 Cloak Stock is to sell without reserve, no matter what the sacrifice. The public will get the benefit just at a time when a Cloak will be of the most comfort. It will be a

Slaughter Sale of Cloaks in Mid-Winter.

Monday morning, January 6th, we inaugurate this great sale, and in order to get the first choice we would advise intending purchasers to call early. This is a genuine February cloak sale in January.

LADIES' CLOAKS.

Three checked Ostrachan trimmed Newmarkets, former price, \$5, January price, \$3 50.
Two black diagonal cloth Newmarkets, former price, \$7 50, January price, \$5.
Five black diagonal cloth Newmarkets, trimmed in Ostrachan, former price, \$9, January price, \$5 50.
Two striped Scotch cloth Newmarkets, former price, \$9, January price, \$6 50.

Ladies' Sealette Jackets and Wraps.

Three Sealette Jackets, quilted satin lining, former price, \$15, January price, \$12 50.
Two Sealette Modjeska wraps, quilted satin lining, former price, \$20, January price, \$16.
Ladies' Jackets sold only at uniformly low prices.

MISSES' CLOAKS

Have our styles are unlimited. We have the best assorted line in these goods. We offer children's cloaks—ages 4 to 10—\$3 50, \$5 50, \$7 50, etc., a price.
In connection with the above we will offer during this sale 20 dozen Ladies' Marine Vests and Pants at the nominal price of 25 cents each; 15 dozen Misses all wool full finish Cashmere hose in solid colors at 25 cents a pair.

Respectfully,

The Palace Dry Goods House

Country Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOAKS AND DRESS GOODS.

JOHN SUNDERLAND.

A Large and Elegant Line of

FALL and WINTER CLOTHING

AND

Gent's Furnishing Goods

Is Now on Hand and Ready for Inspection.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD SUIT OF GENTS', BOYS' or Youths' Clothing, something that will wear well and be good value for your money go to

John Sunderland's

And be convinced that you can get more real value for your money than you can get in any other house in the State. The stock consists of

Men's fine Prince Alberts, Three-button Cutaways, Fine Frocks, Sacks, Chinchilla Coats and Vests, and Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats. In Underwear I have the best and finest brands in the country. A full line of the California Hosiery Co.'s goods. Marysville and Oregon Flannels, Silk and Vienna Underwear, Silk Shirts in Stripes and Plaids, handsome designs. Cuffs, Collars and the finest assortment of fine neck wear that has ever been exposed for sale; also Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers. Gloves in all grades and styles, lined and unlined. The largest and Finest Assortment of Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Of all Grades and Prices. Buy your Clothing, Boots and Shoes at Sunderland's and get the

Most Value for the Least Money.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

HATS AND CAPS.

Agent for J. B. Stetson & Co.'s Fine Hats.

SILK HATS A SPECIALTY.

JOHN SUNDERLAND,

29 and 31 Virginia St., Reno, Nev.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Sam'l Pitcher's old, harmless and quick cure for Infants' and Children's Complaints. Superior to Castor Oil, Paregoric or Narcotic Syrups. Children cry for Castoria. Mothers of Mothers bless Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Gives healthy sleep, also aids digestion. Without narcotic stupefaction.

"I recommend Castoria for children's complaints, as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Andrews, M. D., 111 So Oxford St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1868. 1889.
The Pioneer Clothier of Reno.

After Twenty-one Years of Experience in the Clothing Line,

M. NATHAN.

The Pioneer of Pioneers, opens a stock this Fall

NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED

In This Market

I CAN FIT YOU WITH ANYTHING YOU WANT from a pair of cheap socks to the finest suit of clothes manufactured, at prices that defy competition.

Give Me a Call and Be Convinced.

M. NATHAN,

THE PALACE

—IS—

RENO'S LEADING HOTEL

—IT HAS—

Light Sunny Rooms,
Restaurant Attached,
Fine Billiard Parlor.

EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO GUESTS. First-class and accommodating attendants in every department. The house is first-class throughout, is open day and night, and every attention is shown to travelers.

UNION SALOON.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF VIRGINIA AND Second Streets,
RENO.

CHASE & CHURCH, Proprietors.

The best quality of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Fine Billiard and Pool Tables attached for the accommodation of guests.

Moore's Brands of Whisky & Specialty

Call and See Us.

PALACE RESTAURANT,

IN PALACE HOTEL, . . . RENO, NEVADA.

J. GODFREY, Proprietor.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

DAY OR NIGHT.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

The public can rest assured that the Palace Restaurant will be maintained in a first-class manner.

T. K. MYMERS,

TRUCKER LIVERY, FEED AND STABLE.

Cor. Sierra and Second Sts., Reno, Nev.

Horses, Buggies and Saddle Horses

—TO LET—

And Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Terms to suit the times.

We have also attached a large Hay Stack with good Stables. Also Corral for loose stock and feed.

G. Gilling, Secretary. W. S. Bender, Vice Pres. Wm. Henry Secretary. First Nat'l Bank, Treasurer.

RENO MILL & LUMBER CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER,

Wood Turnings,

Windows, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,

Pickets, Shingles, Etc.

APPLE BOXES A SPECIALTY.

CARRIAGES AND PHAETONS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FINEST LOT of donkey and single Carriages, Buggies and Phaetons ever brought to this market.

Agent for the Celebrated

Studebaker and U. S. Carriage Co.,

OF OHIO.

A Fine Assortment of

FRAZER CARTS AND BUGGIES.

I also carry a large stock of Iron Axes and Hardware in endless variety, and do

A General Blacksmithing Business.

Shop, corner Fourth and Sierra Sts., Reno, Nevada. Give me a call and be convinced.

W. J. LUKY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. H. LINDSAY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Reno, Nevada.

Will practice in all the Courts of Nevada and California.

DR. C. J. MULLEN,

OFFICE SUNDERSLAND'S BUILDING,
VIRGINIA STREET.

Hours—9 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

THOMAS FITCH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office in First National Bank Building, Reno, Nevada.

DR. M. A. GREENLAW,

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Rooms over Tassell's Shoe Store, in Powning's New Brick, east side of Virginia Street. All work skillfully performed and satisfaction guaranteed.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

M. J. CURTIS,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,

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Plans Furnished and Estimates Given

Residence and place of business—Corner of First and Stevenson streets

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Deeds and other papers drawn and acknowledged at reasonable rates.

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Office—Rooms 1 and 2 Sundersland's Block, Virginia Street, Reno.

Residence—On Center Street, 1st and 2nd Streets, Powning's Addition

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SURVEYOR FOR NEVADA.

GENERAL LAND AGENT. Mines laid out and surveyed for patent. Lands surveyed. Applications, Contracts, Payments on land, and all matters pertaining to taking up and holding land of the State or Government attended. Shall keep fully posted as to all lands taken and vacant in the Eastern part of the State.

Address, ELKO or RENO, P. O. Box 8

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POWDER WORKS,

230 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacture and have constantly on hand

SPORTING,

MINING,

and BLASTING

POWDER,

A superior quality, fresh from the mills. It is being constantly received and transported into the interior, is delivered to the consumer within a few days of the time of its manufacture, and is in every way

Superior to Any Other Powder

In the market. We have been awarded

Three Gold Medals!

At the MECHANICS INSTITUTE and the State Agricultural Society for the superiority of our products over all others. We call attention to our

Hercules Powder,

Which combines all the force of other strong explosives now in use, and the lifting force of the very

BEST BLASTING POWDER.

This making it vastly superior to any other compound now in use.

Circular containing a full description of this Powder can be obtained on application at an office of our agents

JOHN F. LOHME, Sec'y.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CO-Partnership heretofore existing between J. S. Laburn and U. S. Shoemaker has been dissolved by mutual agreement. It is agreed that the business of the partnership shall be continued by U. S. Shoemaker, who is authorized to make collections of outstanding bills. Business will be conducted at the old stand under the name of J. S. Shoemaker & Company.

Reno, January 23, 1899.

J. S. SHOEMAKER

ESTRAY NOTICE.

CAME TO MY PLACE ON ABOUT OCT 2, 1899 one 2-year-old horse, salt ore 1 ear Owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

J. T. MURPHY.

Mountain, Dec 23, 1899

THE JOURNAL FOR 1890.

1890. —1890.—1890.—1890.

THE JOURNAL

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Better Newspaper Than Ever.

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Daily only \$5 per year.

Weekly only \$2 per year.

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ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS

And News of Nevada.

1890.—1890.—1890.—1890

Address all orders,

C. C. POWNING,

RENO, NEVADA.

VERDI MILL CO.

VERDI MILL CO.,

VERDI, WASHOE CO., NEVADA.

CAPITAL STOCK - - \$40,000

O. LONKKE, President.

J. F. CONDON, Manager and Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

O. LONKKE, J. F. CONDON, C. C. POWNING.

Water Power, Run Night and Day; Electric Light; Latest and Improved Machinery.

MANUFACTURE

DRESSED LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

FLOORING, CEILING, RUSTIC, BEVEL SIDING AND SURFACED LUMBER

FRUIT AND PACKING BOXES.

Pickets, LATH AND SHINGLES, SAWDUST FOR MARKET, KINDLING WOOD, ETC., ETC.

Mouldings, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Door and Window Frames, Trimmings, Scroll Work, and all the latest styles of East Lake Doors and Interior Finish for Dwellings and Storefronts.

CLEAR AND COMMON LUMBER FOR SALE

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS: VERDI MILL CO., VERDI, WASHOE CO., NEVADA

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THE BANK OF NEVADA,

RENO, NEVADA.

Capital Stock, fully subscribed, . . . \$300,000

WILL BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK

London and the principal Eastern and European Cities.

OFFICERS:

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M. E. WARD, . . . Vice President

DIRECTORS:

Daniels, Meyer, M. Brown, L. Brown and William Prior, of San Francisco; Russell & Bradley, of Elko; M. D. Foley, B. H. Donnelly, W. C. Griffin, John T. Jones, H. Johnson, of Elko; Ma Healey, of Susanville, Theo. Winters, of Washoe Valley; J. B. Whitford, of Washoe Valley. C. O. Powning, J. N. Evans, B. F. Bobb, J. Abraham, A. Abraham, W. H. Gould, Sol Levy, M. E. Ward, R. S. Osburn, W. D. Phillips, E. Cohn, T. V. Julian, J. J. Flint, Mrs. D. H. Barker, J. H. Mitchell, W. M. Anderson, of Reno.

Will Transact a General Banking Business.

Mining and other Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission

Agents for Several First-Class Insurance Companies.

EVERY BODY

Visiting San Francisco

CAN RETURN HOME WITH A PRESENT that will not fail to please friend and that is a

SPORTS

TAKEN INSTANTANEOUSLY BY

The World-wide Known Photographic Artist,

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

OUR WATER DITCH COMPANY - LOCATION of works, Washoe county, Nevada - Principal place of business, Reno, we have a money Nevada - Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on Saturday, Janu

ary 4, 1899, an assessment of three dollars (\$3) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary at his office in Reno, Washoe county, Nevada. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on

TUESDAY THE FOURTH (4th) day of FEBRUARY, 1899, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold on Tuesday, March 1, 1899, to pay the cost of advertising and expenses of the sale. By order of the Board of Trustees

J. J. BECKER, Secretary pro tem.

NEVADA BUSINESS.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY AND WEEKLY

ALBION JOURNAL, established 29 years. If you want to do business in Nevada, advertise in the Journal.

THE PIONEER CHINESE WASHFRMAN, IS now in his new quarters, near Powning's stable. All orders for washing and ironing promptly attended to.

ORANGE BOXES.

SALMON CAGES; ALL KINDS OF BOXES, VERDI MILL CO. (on the Truckee river); Reno, Nevada. Best and largest factory on the Coast. Lowest prices.

W. O. H. MARTIN.

W. O. H. MARTIN,

—DEALER IN—

Shelf Hardware, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire,

Steel, Cumberland Coal, Lime, Plaster, Cement,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Buckeye And all Other Kinds of Machine Extras:

Specialty.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TINWARE AND CROCKERY.

Agent for Empire Mower.

Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE CHEAPEST! THE BEST!

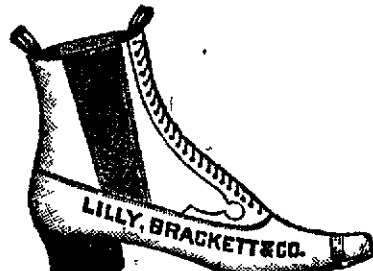
TASSELL BROTHERS,

Powning's New Building, . . . East Side of Virginia Street.

Are constantly receiving direct from the Leading Manufacturers of the United States the Largest and Most Complete Stock of

Fine

Boots Shoes.



FOR GENTLEMEN.

Shoes, Slippers and General Footgear for Ladies, Youths and Misses

That have ever been received in this city. The public is invited to call and inspect them.

Boots and Shoes made to Order. Stepping Neatly Done. Leather and Findings a Specialty.

F. LEVY & BRO.

RENO'S ATTRACTION,

F. LEVY & BRO.'S

Dry Goods, Cloak and Carpet Store.

LARGEST STOCK,

FINEST GOODS,

LOWEST PRICES.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

FOLSOM & WELLS.

S. O. WELLS.

L. D. FOLSOM.

FOLSOM & WELLS,

In Masonic Building, corner Sierra St. and Commercial Row,

Keeps Everything in the Line of

HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.

They Sell at Bedrock Prices and Guarantee Satisfaction.

Their Stock is Second to None in Either Quality or Assortment

GIVE THEM A CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

D. A. BENDER, President. G. W. MAPES, Vice-President. C. T. BENDER, Cashier.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR, Assistant Cashier.

First National Bank

RENO, NEVADA.

Cash Capital, \$200,000. Surplus, \$75,000